REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,238—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding .. 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 6 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUREH, and occasionally at HARKEEN and MOHAMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 19th instant.

Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA

VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

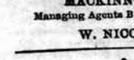
20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.



Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL
RETURN TICKETS
FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman —..	21st June.
(s) MIRZAPORE ..	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SURAT.....	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE....	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. —CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

The AUCTION SALE of Damaged Chinaware, Toys, Cloth Pictures, Shawls, Cigars, &c., &c., which was to take place THIS DAY, in the Town Custom House, is POSTPONED until further notice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room in Forbes Street, at 1 p.m.,

2 bales Grey Jacconets.
1 case 40 Scales Beams,
2 cases 400 Gross Buttons.
2 do. Children's Socks and Stockings.

On account and at the risk of the concerned,

1 case 636 pairs very superior Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's kid, calf, morocco, japanned diamond patent whole elastic boots and shoes.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June 1878, at 3-30 p.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 20th instant (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 34, Nicol's Building, June 12, 1878.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!

BILLY MASON

WILL be glad to exhibit his LIVING PUNCH SHOW and go through the whole of the London Punch and Judy Show at Gentlemen's Houses, Private show charge Rs. 10. Schools 2 annas each pupil, or Rs. 20 for an Entertainment. Address BILLY MASON, Post Office, Mazagon.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents,

FORBES & Co., Bombay.

HORSES FOR SALE—A Chesnut Country-bred MARE, by an English thorough-bred HORSE, LADY HAMILTON, by the WINNER of several RACES, 15 hands 1¼ inch, rising 9 years, the property of an Officer proceeded to England, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878.

A BAY ENGLISH HORSE, rising 6 years 15 hands and ½ inch, the property of an Officer, will be sold at the same auction on the same date.

CARLOWITZ.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Wm. WATSON & Co., 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

CARLOWITZ.

In bottle.	Octave.	Quarter Cask.
Rs. 14-8 per doz.	Rs. 160 each.	Rs. 200 each.

THE Wine can be tasted at our Office, and sample cases of Hungarian Wines will be sent to any part of India. These Wines are well matured and unfortified and are strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty for their blood-forming and other properties.

Extract from the *Lancet* as to their character generally will be sent by post to any address.

GRIFFITHS' NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc :—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London ; and Social Science Congress ; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received :—

PROFESSOR PHIPSON, says : "It is one of the most ingenious and *useful* discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral to Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-str. et, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to White Lead."

C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Trcherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."

G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours White Lead destroys."

W. MALE, Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."

For full particulars apply to

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE,
Seel Street, Liverpool & 107, Canon Street,
LONDON,
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.
Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PUBLIC MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE ARMY, NAVY, and INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, what they are and what they are not, being hints to candidates on the choice of a service ; London and Netley Examinations ; cost of living, and work at Netley, outfit, &c., to which is added a Hindustani Medical Vocabulary ; list of salaries in India ; examination papers ; list of medical works and other useful information. 1878. 2s. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, W. C, and all Booksellers.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES, FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt „	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline „	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder „	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline „	1 8 „ 2 15

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

ODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

Sebastopol Trenches and Five months in them, by Col. Pack, C. B., 7th Fusiliers..	5 8
Blackmore's Erema. Cheap edition.....	3 12
Macaulay's Life and Letters, by Trevelyan. New edition, 2 vols.....	7 8
Fytche's Burma, Past and Present, with Personal Reminiscences of the Country. 2 vols.....	18 12
Solar Heat, a substitute for Fuel in Tropical Countries, by W. Adams, High Court, Bombay	4 0
The Iron [illegible] Drama, by the Duke de Pomar	4 12
George Eliot's Works. Cabinet Edn. Adam Bede, 2 vols.....	6 8
George Eliot's Works. Cabinet Edn. Romola, 2 vols.....	6 8
George Eliot's Works. Cabinet Edn. Silas Marner, &c.....	3 4
Leslie Stephen's Hours in a Library, 2 vols.	11 8
John-a-Dreams, a Tale	4 12
Monier Williams' Modern India and the Indians....	4 12
Calcutta to Liverpool by China, Japan and America, by H. W. N.....	2 4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. 3rd edn.	13 12
Grote's Fragments on Ethical Subjects	4 12
Nicholson's Ancient Life History of the Earth.....	6 12
Meadows Taylor's Story of My Life	5 12
Large's History of Materialism, Vol. 1	6 12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1878	2 8
Snell's Principles of Equity. New edn	15 12
Daily News War Correspondence, vol. 2	6 12
Cummings' Theory of Electricity.....	5 8
Black's Green Pastures and Piccadilly	3 12
Tennyson's Poems. New edition complete, *cloth*	3 12
Tennyson's Poems. New edition complete, *gilt edges*...	4 12
Tennyson's Poems. New edition, Roxburgh binding.....	6 0
Mallock's New Republic. *New edition*.....	3 12
Klaczko's Two Chancellors, Gortschakoff and Bismarck..	3 12
Family Herald, Vol. 40, November 1877 to April 1878...	3 0
Morley's Rousseau.....	6 0
Kendrick's Outlines of Physiology.....	7 12
Chums.....	3 4
Farrar's Eternal Hope	3 12

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

WANTED, in the Fort, ROOMS suitable for a BACHELOR, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, comfortable and airy. Terms must be moderate. Apply by letter to G. B., care of this office.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, Chopped Loaf Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER.....	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL).....	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER.....	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co...	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER.....	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR.....	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	„ 130	„ 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	„ 140	„ 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR.....	„ 150	„ 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

	DINDIGUL CHEROOTS. Per 1000.	Per 100.		DINDIGUL CIGARS. Per 100.	Per 100.
No. 1.....	Rs. 27	Rs. 3-4	Londres.....	Rs. 24	Rs. 2-10
No. 2.....	„ 22	„ 2-8	Conchas	„ 20	„ 2-4

Superlatively Mild and Mellow.

Manufactured of the very Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the New Season's Crop.

The special attention of SMOKERS to the above Brands is respectfully invited.

[illegible]G, BOMBAY.

THE LOCKET.

THE Locket is admitted to be one of the most charming and favourite ornaments of which Jewellery consists. Its graceful and regular shape admits of tasteful decoration in endless variety, and the sentiments attached to its being so often the hiding place of a loved one's portrait enhances its value in the eyes of the wearer.

GOLD LOCKETS,
PLAIN OR ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE LOCKET is the large Locket, in plain massive Gold, or engraved with rich devices.	from 17	to 95
Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12	from 20	to 105
Engraved	from 50	to 500
Beautifully enamelled and jewelled, with precious stones, at choice	from 25	to 50
SEAL LOCKETS for the Watch Chain, with a stone for seal set on one side, or both.		
The Guinea Locket, reverse set with stone for seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size	from 25	to 600
All Gold Pendants, of elegant designs	from 50	to 600
Pendants set with Pearls, Gems, &c.	from 25	to 100
Lockets, Book, Shield, and other fancy patterns	from 16	to 85
Bridesmaids' Lockets we keep in great variety, of all Gold, or elegantly enamelled, or prettily decorated with pearls and stones, or combined. We have some very choice patterns in stock, having given much thought to their preparation. We keep these Lockets in sets, so that any number which may be desired of one pattern can be supplied. We frequently make Bridesmaids' Lockets to order with monogram of the "Happy Pair" executed in raised gold, engraving or enamel		

Bridesmaids' Lockets of a more costly character can be prepared, with the Monograms set with gems or pearls.

MONOGRAM JEWELLERY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
Rampart Row.

June 10, 1878.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted ~~fast Colours.~~ In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with
GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.
Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size....	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA,

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SOLUTION OF
DIALYSED IRON,
OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
[illegible] & CO
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

Agents :
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 *as.*
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of dringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
29, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS.
Mounted and folded Book form, each sheet Rs. 5.

No. 24, containing Coast N. (	Bombay.	No. 56 containing Nandair.	
25 „	Bombay Coast.	57 „	Sholapore.
26 „	Ratnagherry Coast.	58 „	Bellary.
38 „	District Nassick.	59 „	Chittuldroog.
39 „	„ Poona.	60 „	Bangalore.
40 „	„ Kolapore.	61 „	Ootacamund.
41 „	„ Dharwar.	62 „	Dindigul.
42 „	„ Carwar.	63 „

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 15TH JUNE 1878.

WHATEVER the opinion may be as to the terms agreed to betwixt England and Russia, there can be no doubt that a pacific arrangement is now accepted as almost the certain result of the Congress, and people only await the definite announcement, in so many words, to bring business back to something of a more confident character than we have been accustomed too of late. It may be that any settlement arrived at now, will not prove lasting, and that at no distant date a fresh struggle may arise, but commercial people will be content for the time being, should peace be arranged without looking too far into the future. It is only curious that in the face of present advices Consols should decline so steadily, yesterday's quotation of 95¼ showing a further fall of ¼, but possibly the unfavourable harvest prospects in England may be mainly accountable for this, and it seems the more likely from French Rentes remaining at the high level of 112¾.

WHEAT yesterday was reported quiet at unchanged prices, but Seeds were firm, Reuter's quotations showing an advance of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed to arrive and 6d. in the latter ex-Warehouse. Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse is quoted 6d. per quarter lower. In the London General Produce Markets there was no change. Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered at 1s. 4d. the exception of a decline of ¼ in Fours-and-a-half.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, Surats strong, the sales being 12,000 bales, and to-day's message reports the tone firm, sales 8,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged, nor do we hear of any fresh movement in arrivals, but the fact that the Lancashire strike shows signs of collapsing, is a feature of considerable strength. Two other points are only now wanting to give an impetus to the trade—a definite announcement of peace in Europe, and a favourable break of the monsoon here. A few days may settle both, and if favourably, we shall probably see a higher range of prices established as the figures become stronger every day, especially in the case of Surats.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant gives the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,990,000	2,605,860	2,603,550
,, Surats...	370,000	574,780	722,300
For the U.K. only the figures are as follows :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	858,000	1,064,140	1,025,500
Do. London.....	12,000	46,940	51,840
American Afloat.....	90,000	98,000	106,000
E. Indian ,, ...	123,000	146,000	283,000
Total.....	1,083,000	1,355,080	1,466,340
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¼d.	6¼d.	6 5-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5 1-16d.	5 3-16d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1 7-16d.	1 5-16d.	1 15-16d.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents., but September shipment has receded to 11 7-16 cents. per lb.

The American crop figures to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	11,000	9,600	9,000
,, Exports to U.K.	10,000	25,000	19,000
,, ,, to Continent...	16,000	22,000	10,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,175,000	3,899,800	4,040,100
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,918,000	1,900,000	1,854,300
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,299,000	997,000	1,176,000
,, Stock at the Ports...	210,000	313,000	339,000

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quite a blank as regards any fresh business, and rates are unaltered in every respect. Reuter quoted Bar Silver partially ¼d. lower on Friday, but this has had no effect as private messages do not confirm the movement. The closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8⅜ to 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts stand at par to 1-16 per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very weak with numerous sellers, but there are no buyers of large amounts, and in the absence of business rates are nominally unaltered, say :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet without change in quotations except in Spinning and Weaving Co. shares which are firmer. We quote an advance of Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Khandeish and Nursey.

The Cotton MARKET has again been very firm, sold about 1,500 bales, whilst European sellers are generally asking about Rs. 5 per candy over the market price. The transactions reported are about 200 bales Good Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 213, 500 bales barely Good Omra at Rs. 208½ to Rs. 209½, 200 bales strict G. F. to F. G. F. Omra at Rs. 202 to Rs. 204, 200 bales strict F. F. Omra at Rs. 195 and 200 bales, Raichore at Rs. 192½ per candy all full pressed. Owing to the way in which the rains are holding off the receipts are continuing comparatively large the past two days having given us fully 6,500 bales made up chiefly of Omra Barsee and Compta descriptions.

SEEDS—For Rapeseed there is still some little enquiry and prices are fairly supported at the level of Rs. 7-12 per Yelow Guzerat. Linseed, however, is in much less demand and the quotation for clean parcels has exceeded to Rs. 6 8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are practically unchanged the greatest dulness still prevailing. For Liverpool by steamer 17s. 6d. remains the quotation, and by sailing vessels 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton. For Trieste and Venice there is very little enquiry and we quote 30s., while for Genoa rates are offering at 25s. both payable here at 2s. exchange.

PIECE GOODS have made no move as yet, nor will they until a continuous fall of rain comes to give buyers confidence. In the meantime sellers are pretty firm and seem generally inclined to refrain from pressing sales yet a while until they see how the rains promise.

COALS remain very dull and no fresh business has been done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. ct	736½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.*	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13	p.s.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		725
Alexander's and W. Co.	754	1,250	all	25	p.s.	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55	p. s.	1,900 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		85
Ahownaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,025
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	230
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10	p.s*	72½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s	800
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	40	p. s	970
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		640
Dharumsey Spinning ...	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	840
Printing & and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40	p.s*	1,260 xd.
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,165
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	38	p.s.	975
Hydraad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		840
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	940
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	895
K. Mucoonjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	840
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all		Nil	750
Madras U. Spining....	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	1,000	all		25p.s*	915
Mazooljee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all		50p.s*	1,900
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,215
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	250	1,000	all	35	p.	900
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		650
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30	p.s*	760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.s.	840 xd.
Soondardas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75	p.s.	745
Do do. 4 Share..	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	905
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	250	1,000	all			960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	120	do	965
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	600
Baliary	175	1,000	all	66		720
Barar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45	p.s	490
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14	do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	73
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80	do	500
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15	do	220
Gold India Press Co....	284	1,000	all	100	do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50	do	1,300
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40	do	375
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do.	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60	do	490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th June compared with that for 4th June :—

LIABILITIES.	4th June. Rs. A. P.	11th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,78,452 0 0	18,78,452 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,31,72,360 5 11	2,02,02,410 9 4
Other Deposits	2,79,45,317 2 4	2,69,98,026 4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	20,62,309 7 3	19,04,470 6 11
Sundries	12,54,499 3 5	12,26,844 7 6
	Rs. 7,63,12,963 2 11	7,82,09,753 12 6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,04,60,309 13 11	1,01,54,927 15 11
Loans on Govt. Securities.	41,51,408 11 10	41,35,821 3 10
Credits on ditto ...	45,76,803 10 1	47,76,420 0 5
Bills Discounted.....	1,93,41,374 5 2	1,87,47,948 13 2
Balances with other Banks	6,21,052 0 2	5,61,326 3 3
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	10,00,287 5 0	9,98,433 8 11
Stamps	9,068 2 11	9,541 0 11
Sundries	1,62,935 6 8	1,60,672 2 10
Cash at Head Office	1,76,03,503 9 7	2,20,40,696 4 1
Do. at Branches	1,58,86,285 1 7	1,71,26,064 7 2
	7,63,12,963 2 11	7,82,09,753 12 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE ROSE, 348 tons, Captain P. Darlin, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE KHIMJEE GODOWJEE, 902 tons, Captain S. Bailey, will sail to-day for Singapore in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CHINSURA, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. P. Vernen, and 16 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ..	Kurrachee.
	Chinsura(s)	Gavin.....	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Barque Rose, Darlin, to Havre.
Barque Khimjee Godowjee, Bailey, to Singapore.

The Steamer Francais I, to Havre, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

June.	ARRIVALS.		
11	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	Singapore, May 25.
	Commilla(s).....	Hutchinson ...	Rangoon, June 6
12	Brazilian (s).....	Carson	Colombo, June 1.
	Ernesthi s	Hiriart	Pondicherry, June 6.
	Georges.....	Tigo	Pondicherry, June 5.
	Belle Flower	Gibbins	Mauritius, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Ship Andromeda.
June 12.—Steamers Mirzapore, Zanzibar, and Reliance.

PASSENGERS.

Per Euphrates—Mr Price, Mr Agnew.
Per Commilla—Mr and Mrs Hay, Mrs Durnford, Mrs Crow.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s—25 bottles quicksilver, Nuthoo Mooljee.
James Douglas—80 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases honey soap, 7 cases salad, 7 cases castor and 4 cases hair oil, Hajee Issac Seah.
Bernina s—7 packages toys, Eabhoy Tyebally ; 20 packages beef and 15 barrels pork, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 4 cases hardware, Abdoolly Goolam Hoosein ; 9 cases cheese, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Coldstream—25 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Hindostan s—1 hhd brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatia s—100 kegs epson salt, Rogers and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—5 cases Europe saffron, L Narsen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bydal Hall s—150 cwts myrabollams, Dossa Mooljee ; 25 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 25 bales wool, Amarran Sittaram ; 75 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W Legeyt ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama ; 75 cwts pepper Vuchraj Moonjee.
Stockbridge—2,000 bags rice, Bhanjee Pursotum.

FOR HAVRE.

Profesor Mohn—982 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearne, Hobart and Co ; 73 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Francois I s—3,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—75 cwts cardamoms, Mahamed Nensee ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—250 bales cotton, A Bischeck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 17.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

173-73—Presoot and Winter—Mr Balcekadass Solchund and another vs Hurjeevundass Mohundass and others—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frore S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.—Part heard.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmallee Withuldas and another vs Keswvjee Jadavjee—Craigie, Lynch and Co.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambabai vs Tatia Aylajee—Nanu and H.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For Further direction on Commissioner's Report.

122-75—Mr Turner—Currimbhoy Heerjee vs Rustomjee Sorabjee and others—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Narayen and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and another—Craigie, L and O and Bhaishanker N.
668-7—Balkrishna and B—Rudhabai vs Bai Bappoo and others —Crawford and B and in person—Part head.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

NEW LONG CAUSES.

179-78—Fletcher and S—Javerbaboo vs Luckmidass Narron.
181-78—Pestonjee K.—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hossein vs Aliaruckia Vullee and another Jefferson and P.
183—In person—Teja Kutchra vs Nursey Dewraj and others—J C Cama.
185—Ardaseer and H—Mareambai vs Allybhoy Hasanabhoy—Rimington H and C.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwady Pacha Teja vs Memon Ebrahim Oosman—Bhaishunker N.—Part heard.
138-78—In person (a pauper) Gungabai vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabildass Wallabdas Lalbhai Walabbhai and others—Fletcher and Smith.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Haridass Waljee vs Dwarkawaboo alias Mogbai—Shamrao P.
689-77—Mr Turner—Goolamund Shricurstnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.
631-77—Jefferson and F—Dhunjee Mooljee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June. 11.)

Surgeon D Elcum, Acting Zillah Surgeon, Chingleput, to act as Superintendent of the District Jail, Chingleput.
Mr Winterbotham, Assistant Collector, Malabar, furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.
Mr Cox, Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, privilege leave for three months, on medical certificate.
Mr Prichard, Deputy Collector, Salem, three months' privilege leave, on medical certificate.
Mr Brougham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kurnool, three months' privilege leave, on medical certificate.
The services of Mr T Smith, Sub-Engineer, Bengal Provincial, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.
Mr E H Pringle, Executive Engineer, furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance :—Colonel E T Franken.
The following promotions are made :—
Cavalry—Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) Cookson, having completed twelve years' service as substantive Lieut Col, to be Colonel.
7th Light Cavalry—Major Maclean (Lieut Col in Staff Corps), to be Lieut Colonel, and Captain (Brevet Major) Thompson to be Major.
3rd Light Cavalry—Major Fraser, to be Lieut Colonel, and Captain (Brevet Major) Kerr to be Major.
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Colonel Falls, R A, to be a Brigadier General, temporarily, vice Rosemeyer, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, or until further orders.
Colonel Sherard, Staff Corps, to be Judge Advocate-General, vice Marshall, succeeded to Colonel's allowance.
Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G A Searle, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.
Brigadier General A T Cadell, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commanding Malabar and Canara, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for six months.
The following promotions are made :—
Madras Staff Corps—To be Majors, having completed 20 years service : Captains K J L Mackenzie, J W Macdougall and J P Janes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—May 18th, at her mother's residence, "Abby Mead," Tavistock, Devon, the wife of A. Stewart, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VACHER—June 4th, at Ahmedabad, H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYRNE—June 11th, at Feroozepore, the wife of Mr. C. W. Byrne, Post Master, of a son.
IRVINE—June 10th, at Purneah, the wife of Mr. G. T. Irvine, of Assemoee, of a daughter.
LENEHAN—June 9th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. J. Lenehan, Accountant, P. W. D., of daughter.
TURNER—June 10th, at Landour, the wife of Captain J. T. Turner, 73rd Regiment, D. A. A. G., of a son.
TWEEDIE—June 11th, at Sitapur, Oudh, the wife of Major M. Tweedie, R. S. C., of a daughter.
WESTON—June 7th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. Edwin Weston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HULLETT—EATON—June 10th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. H. J. Mathew, Chaplain, Arthur E. Hullett, son of the late Rev. John Hullett, to Janet Wilson, widow of the late C. W. Eaton, Lieutenant, Bengal Army.
MILLER—TAYLOR—May 28th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. W. D. Cowley, D. D., assisted by the Rev. F. Kennedy, Henry Cleveland Miller, E. I. Railway, to Annie, daughter of the late W. M. Taylor.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—June 9th, at Bezwada, Willie, son of J. E. Chapman, aged 11 months.
COOK—June 10th, at Coimbatore, John Frederick, infant and only son of J. H. Cook, Esq., Revenue Survey, aged 9 months.
GLASS—June 11th, at Jubbulpore, Cicely Jane Frances, infant daughter of J. G. H. Glass, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., aged 3 months.
NICHOLSON—June 12th, at Ghazeepore, John Nicholson aged 36 years.
RUSSELL—June 11th, at Cossipore, James Russell, Engineer from heat apoplexy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 14th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·642
Temperature of the Air.....	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·4
Dew Point	78·4
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	81·2
General Direction of wind ..WSW, NW, S, WSW.	
ESE, S, SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	227
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	0·08
,, ,, year	0.16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th June.	0·07

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PACKETS intended to reach His Excellency the GOVERNOR or the PRIVATE SECRETARY on or after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, June 14 1878.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1878.

THE agreement between England and Russia, regarding the principal modifications to be made in the Treaty of San Stefano, was perhaps necessarily kept secret till the Congress had actually met ; but it produces a disagreeable impression to find that a document of this supreme importance, after being withheld from the knowledge of Parliament, has been "unofficially" published during the Whitsuntide recess in the columns of a Conservative newspaper. The terms of the agreement are so far from justifying the belief proclaimed by the *Times* and the Continental Press that Lord Beaconsfield had secured a brilliant diplomatic triumph, that they rather convey the idea of a capitulation signed by the English Ministry. Parliament was assured before separating for the Whitsuntide holidays that the policy which the English representatives would maintain at the Congress was that laid down in Lord Salisbury's celebrated circular despatch, in which not only were nearly all the articles of the Russo-Turkish Treaty criticized one by one and declared to be unsatisfactory, but the chief offence of Russia was declared to be the design running through and cunningly interwoven with the Treaty of establishing the ascendancy of Russia in all the provinces of the Turkish Empire, not only in South-Eastern Europe but also in Western Asia. Lord Salisbury affirmed, in short, that Russia was trying to accomplish, by means of this Treaty, the absolute extinction of Turkish power for her own sole advantage ; and on the part of England the Foreign Secretary said that no such settlement of the Eastern Question could be allowed, even if other European States looked idly on and left England to fight Russia single-handed. Well, what has been the result of this splendid defiance, and of the immense war preparations which have been made by England to show that it must not be regarded as an idle boast ? Russia has, after much parade of resistance, consented to submit the Treaty of San Stefano as a whole to a European Congress ; but, in return for this concession, by which she really yields nothing but a worthless point of honour, she has procured beforehand the promise of England to join in giving a European sanction to the Treaty after such modifications have been made as will merely alter certain details of the arrangement between Russia and Turkey, while leaving its essential features untouched. The diplomatic triumph, therefore, rests entirely with Russia. She will now get her Treaty and she has paid a mere nominal price. It is ridiculously small that Prince Gortschakoff and his worthy confederate Count Schouvaloff must chuckle over the easy way in which they have outwitted an English Minister, who, it might have been supposed, would be more on his guard against Russian arts after having fallen a victim to General Ignatieff's blandishments at Constantinople.

When the *Morning Post* stated a week ago that Russia had agreed to give up her claim to the Bulgarian fortresses and to Batoum, we were surprised and gratified, for we never believed that Russia had the slightest intention of abandoning any of the real fruits of her victory over Turkey, and it was impossible to deny that such concessions as the *Post* spoke of would be substantial proofs of a sincere desire to conciliate England. But it now turns out that the *Post* was entirely misinformed. England has, in the first place, distinctly pledged herself to let Russia take Batoum. Then, although Schumla and Varna are not specially mentioned, it is agreed that Bulgaria shall be divided into two autonomous provinces by a line drawn latitudinally westwards in extension of the Balkans above Kezanlik to Novibazar, giving Tirnova as the capital of the northern, and Sophia of the southern, province ; and, as the northern is to be taken wholly out of the Turkish jurisdiction, civil and military, and placed under the rule of a really independent Prince, of course none of the fortresses of the Bulgarian Quadrilateral will be retained by Turkey. The fact that Russia has ceased to negotiate directly with Turkey about the fortresses shows she expects to get them ceded by the Congress. The surrender of these fortresses and of Batoum means simply the final abandonment by England of the pretension to use Turkey as a barrier against Russian encroachments. Turkey ceases now to be a Black Sea Power, for Trebizonde is the only port left to her ; and the door is shut against maritime expeditions such as England undertook in 1854 to turn the Russians out of the Danubian Provinces or to assail them in their own Caucasian territory, for no force can in future be landed by a hostile squadron at either Varna or Batoum.

The ascendncy thus at last acquired by Russia in the Black Sea is clenched by the permission given to that Power to take back the slice of Bessarabia ceded by her in 1856, and thus, while destroying the last vestige of the humiliation to which she was subjected at the close of the Crimean War, to obtain the command of the sea coast all the way down from Odessa to Bourgas. In return for these gains, what territory does she agree to relax her grasp upon ? In the programme of the Conference of Constantinople the southern frontier of Bulgaria eastwards of the Rhodope mountains, which divide Roumelia from Macedonia, was almost identical with that laid down in the Treaty of San Stefano, except that the latter makes an *enclave* into Turkish territory just below Adrianople ; but to the west of the Rhodope mountains the line of the Conference ran at a distance of from 20 to 30 miles from the sea coast, whereas that of the Treaty is deflected downwards along the mountain range to the coast and runs along it to Salonika, thus bringing Bulgaria down to the Ægean. Russia now agrees to fall back to the line of the Conference, leaving to Turkey the Ægean littoral, so that "the Sultan "of Constantinople," as Lord Salisbury aptly called him, will now have a bit of Macedonia left him, as well as a portion of the province of Roumelia. Russia may be well content to forego for the present her ambition of getting a port on the Ægean, in consideration of gaining the undisputed mastery of the Black Sea. The artificial division between northern and southern Bulgaria, the affectation of upholding the Sultan's authority in the southern province at all events by providing that the Turkish troops may enter this part of Bulgaria to resist insurrection or repel invasion, and the condition, so solemnly insisted on, that all Europe shall have a voice in the organisation of the two autonomous States, are, as every one knows, mere diplomatic phrases, intended to cover the fact that the Turks have for ever ceased to rule in Bulgaria. The European Powers generally are too distant and have too little sympathy with the Bulgarians to take an effectual interest in the work of supervision it is proposed to entrust to them. The Turkish troops would never be allowed to enter Bulgaria, any more than Servia, without provoking Russian interference. The example of Roumania, a State formed out of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, shows that, whenever the two Bulgarias choose to form a union under the rule of one Prince, Europe will not trouble itself to prevent the gratification of their wishes. The seaboard of the Ægean may fall within the last ten years into the hands of either Bulgarians or Greeks ; but the Turks, at all events, will be unable to keep it. England proposes, it will be observed, to begin the construction of a Greek autonomous State in Thessaly and Epirus ; the island of Crete will also, no doubt, be made independent of Turkish rule ; and Austria evidently intends to lay hands on Bossnia and Herzegovina, provinces which the Ottoman Porte can no longer even pretend to govern. As, moreover, England has implicitly recognized the right of the Russians to occupy Bulgaria militarily for some time to come, and to exact a crushing indemnity in money from the Turks, though she will try at the Congress to modify the extreme severity of these claims, it becomes manifest that the Turkish Empire in Europe is more completely obliterated by the Anglo-Russian agreement than it would have been by the original Treaty of San Stefano, and that all Lord Beaconsfield's bravado has ended in the adoption, as regards the Christian provinces under Turkish rule, of Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" policy, with the addition of the retrocession by Russia of Bessarabia, a measure to which Mr. Gladstone himself is vehemently opposed.

There remains to be considered the compensation which England may obtain for these concessions to Russia by taking under her protection the population of Turkish Armenia. It is evidently intended that this protection shall be real and not merely nominal ; and the *Times* must have had a hint of the new Ministerial scheme for the salvation of the British Empire when it lately advocated the policy of establishing an English protectorate over the Turkish provinces in Asia. By obtaining possession of Batoum Russia at last gets a good port for her trade on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, and the three fortified places of Batoum, Ardahan, and Kars give her an immensely strong military frontier. If Turkish rule, with its insecurity and neglect of the commonest duties of a Government with regard to the opening and maintaining of good roads, continue to prevail in Armenia, there can be no doubt that all the trade which still frequents the great caravan road from Trebizonde to Erzeroum and Bayazid on the Persian frontier will soon be attracted to the Batoum-Tiflis route, while the population, plundered and oppressed by marauders, will long more and more keenly for the annexation of their country by the Russians. It is, therefore, of no moment that Russia should have yielded Bayazid and the Alashgerd valley and so left open the Turkish road from Trebizonde to the Persian frontier, unless some much more energetic Government than that of Turkey is prepared to take advantage of the concession. With exquisite tact, the Russian diplomatists, while giving up Bayazid, have bound Persia to their interests by obtaining in exchange the cession from Turkey to that Power of a district long disputed between them ; and thus have opened a fresh obstacle to the progress of British trade with Persia. Only a resolute determination on the part of England to take the management of her affairs in this part of the world entirely into her own hands can supply an effectual competition to Russia. But is England prepared to open out Turkey in Asia by laying down railways, and to maintain forces, not only at Trebizonde and Erzeroum, but also at Bagdad, to secure the control of the great highways from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf ? This would be a policy worthy of a great nation, and we should have had no doubt of its success, had it been adopted at the close of a war that had ruined the resources of Russia. But to set up these military posts in the face of a victorious Russian army, while leaving Russia at liberty to replenish her treasury by borrowing a few more millions in London, seems to us to be a capital plan for provoking new disagreements, and undoing as speedily as possible the work of pacification now nearly accomplished. The basis of a settlement that will [illegible] is not to be found in a compromise English Government does not itself realize what measures it would have to take to make its protection of Turkey in Asia effectual, and to set up a strong barrier against Russian aggression, or it would not propose to uphold the *status quo* as regards the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by ships-of-war. The Sultan can now prohibit the passage of the Straits to men-of-war ; but it is essential to the defence of the Turkish territory from Trebizonde to Bayazid that England should henceforth always keep

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The following is the text of an agreement between Russia and England, signed at the Foreign Office on May 30 by Lord Salisbury and Count Shouvaloff, which has been unofficially published :—

Bulgaria is to be divided into two autonomous Provinces, Northern and Southern, the Northern one under a Prince and the Southern under a Christian Governor. The frontier of the Southern province is to be removed from the Egean littoral, whilst the Western frontier will be rectified in order to exclude non-Bulgarians. The Turkish troops will evacuate Southern Bulgaria, retaining the right of entry to resist insurrection or repel invasion.

England reserves her demand, till the meeting of Congress, concerning the European share in the organization of the two Bulgarian Provinces, and the discussion respecting the duration of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and the navigation of the Danube.

Ulterior negotiations relative to the clauses of the San Stefano Treaty which refer to Armenia are to be made with England.

As regards Thessaly and Epirus, instead of Russia only, the other great Powers, and notably England, are entitled to a consulting voice as to the future of those and the other Christian Provinces remaining to the Porte.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar disclaims any intention to convert the Turkish indemnity into territorial aggrandizement. England reserves her objections as to the amount of the indemnity until Congress meets.

Russia agrees to yield Bayazid and the Alashgerd Valley in exchange for the cession of Chotour to Persia.

England would profoundly regret if Russia should insist on the retrocession of Bessarabia, but as the Signatory Powers to the Treaty of Paris of 1856 are not prepared to forcibly uphold this point, England is not enough interested to act alone in the matter.

England likewise will not contest the Russian occupation of Batoum, although alive to the dangers menacing the tranquillity of the population from such an extension of the Russian frontier. But the British Government thinks the duty of protection of the Ottoman Empire from such danger will henceforth rest largely with England and takes cognizance of the assurance given by the Czar that the frontier between Russia and Asiatic Turkey shall be no more extended.

England and Russia will maintain the *status quo* relative to the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Subject to these changes, England engages not to dispute the San Stefano Treaty. This agreement, however, is not to preclude a fresh mutual modification at the Congress.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE NEXT MONDAY'S SITTING OF CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 14.

The Congress will discuss the Bulgarian question at the sitting to be held on Monday. The military situation before Constantinople will also be one of the first subjects brought on for discussion.

At Thursday's sitting of the Congress Lord Beaconsfield alluded to the dangerous proximity of the opposing forces, and hoped that the Russian troops would be withdrawn immediately from the vicinity of Constantinople.

It is probable that no minor State will be admitted to Congress.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The London papers of to-day, in commenting on the text of the Anglo-Russian agreement, point to the immense importance of England's assuming the protection of Armenia, thus barring the way to Russian aggression.

MOBILIZATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

VIENNA, JUNE 15.

A partial mobilization of Austrian troops in Transylvania and Dalmatia has been effected.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.

The elections for the German Parliament are fixed to come off on the 30th July next.

ANDRASSY AND SCHOUVALOFF.

The interviews that have taken place between Count Andrassy and Count Schouvaloff have resulted in a partial accord.

PERSIA AND THE CONGRESS.

It is stated that Persia has claimed admission to the Congress.

The Persian Minister in London has started for Berlin.

BEACONSFIELD AND BISMARCK.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The *Times* announces that Lord Beaconsfield has made an excellent impression on Prince Bismarck while he has been at Berlin.

THE SURRENDER OF THE QUADRILATERAL FORTRESSES.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The negotiations that have been going on between Russia and Turkey for the surrender of the Quadrilateral fortresses have been abandoned.

THE BRITISH IRONCLAD SQUADRON.

The British Ironclad Squadron has gone from Ismidt to Prince's Island for reasons of health.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LISBON, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 14, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	40,000 Bales
Amount forwarded.....	4,000 do.
Total Week's Sales of Surats	3,000 do.
Amount forwarded	Nil
Total Week's Imports of Cotton	66,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	4,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	853,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	59,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	12,000 do.

LONDON, JUNE 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s 8d
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5 per cent. do.	89½
5½ per cent. do.	not to be
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112½
Bar Silver.....	53d
Total coin in the Bank of France ...	£84,100,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£90,500,000

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 16.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather wet and squally; wind S.W.; thermometer max 83; min. 72; W. B. 78; barometer 29·69. Fall of rain 2 inches 73 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.W. 3; thermometer 84·6; barometer 29·756. Fall of rain 71 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 88 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather; rainy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 21 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8½ to 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8½d.	,,

WE regret to hear that Captain Stratford, of the 6th Royals, died suddenly at Delhi on the morning of the 12th inst.

INFORMATION has reached Madras of the death from dysentery of Mr. W. R. Kershaw, B. A., Inspector of Schools, of the First Division.

THE moving of one of the two 18-ton guns, intended for the new battery off Warden Road, was resumed on Saturday afternoon, when it was safely conveyed to its destination, and now only awaits its being placed in position. The moving of the other gun for the same battery from the place where it now stands, abreast the Mahalaxmee Police chowkey, will be resumed this afternoon.

THE court-martial on Lieutenant Elliott, of the 13th Hussars, was opened at Naini Tal on the 12th inst. The charge was laid according to directions from army head-quarters under the 105th Article of War relating to conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. In this way no notice was taken of the trifling seniority of Mr. Lane, the officer assaulted by Mr. Elliott. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and the evidence of witnesses was merely taken to establish the exact character of the quarrel. In a very manly and becoming address to the Court, Lieutenant Elliott expressed contrition for what he had done. The Judge Advocate, Major Sanderson, summed up this morning, and the court then rose.

THE P. and O. s.s. Khedive, which we have already reported as having been in collision with the ship Voorwaats in the Straits, has arrived at Singapore, where she has discharged her cargo. On examination it was discovered that she had received serious injuries, her stem and starboard bow having been completely stayed in and round to a serious extent. Her repairs, if done at Singapore, will probably take three months.

WE learn from the Lahore paper that a Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, named Gilbert, nearly lost his life at Quettah on the 31st May. "Returning from his duties at the fort to breakfast, and just after he had passed poor Hewson's grave, he heard footsteps behind, and turning round he received a thrust from a fanatic Pathan's knife on the head. No doubt the thrust was aimed at his neck, but from his stopping so suddenly and turning round, it struck his helmet, and only slightly cut him about the ear. The Pathan then closed with Gilbert and threw him, but fortunately the Pathan was under, and the Sergeant at once seized the knife and called for assistance. A *mistry* of the D. P. W., named Wurriani Sing, ran up and knocked the fanatic senseless by a blow on the head. He died after a few hours from the effects of his wound; Gilbert is little the worse for his. It is supposed that he was the father of a man who was hanged some little time ago for killing a *kahar* of the 32nd Pioneers. The correspondent who kindly sent us the above information adds apologetically, 'Quettah is such a *dull* place that one cannot give any news!'"

A STATION MASTER of the Rajputana State Railway has just been arrested at Calcutta and taken to Delhi on a charge of embezzling Government monies.

THE *Pioneer*—A correspondent strengthens the view taken by us, as regards the two officers concerned in the Kotah affair, by pointing out that they were bound by law to assist the police in the capture of any criminal, dead or alive, when called upon.

A TERRIFIC thunderstorm broke over Trichinopoly on the 10th inst. A correspondent says, "that the storm was as sudden as it was terrific, and some of the old residents of the place tell me that they have never known such a frightful storm. A large quantity of rain fell that evening, and the peals of thunder heard on all sides were deafening. A sepoy's wife was struck dead by lightning at Shengolam while passing along the high road to her house. A soldier was killed who had just returned from doing sentry duty; he was having a chat with his comrades in the Artillery barracks, when the lightning struck him, killing the man on the spot, and injuring two other soldiers who were near at the time; they were taken up insensible and conveyed to the hospital. From latest accounts they are doing well. Some soldiers had their hair singed without sustaining any further injury, and a pillow in the hospital was found to be burnt. But an extraordinary occurrence happened on the evening in question. One of the soldiers was lying on a cot in the barracks at the time when the electric fluid passed between his legs, burnt through the bed and cot, and, after slightly breaking up the floor below, found its way downwards. The soldier was quite unhurt."

A CASE of hydrophobia occurred on the 6th instant, in the lines of the 19th Bengal Lancers at Mian Meer. A non-commissioned officer of that regiment was bitten some two months ago by a stray cur, which he did not at the time know to be mad. Early in the morning of the 5th, when bathing, the usual symptoms of this truly awful disease made their appearance—a shrinking horror of water and of cold. On parade shortly afterwards, the galloping through the cool morning air brought on fresh spasms. The man was now taken to hospital and rapidly became worse. It was horrible and painful to see his terror of water and his ineffectual attempts to satisfy his burning thirst. On one occasion a lump of ice was put into his mouth, and he was asked to try his best to eat it; the poor fellow made a desperate attempt, but the instinctive dread again prevailed, and in a fit of spasmodic horror he spat it out. He was conscious almost to the last, but died in great agony.

H. M. S. SHANNON left Trincomalie on the afternoon of the 24th ult. for China. Before she left the officers and men had some interesting trials with the Whitehead fish torpedo. The practice with this terrible weapon was witnessed by a large number of people, and was the more interesting as the Shannon is the only ship in these waters which carries these weapons.

SOME stir is at last being made with regard to the defences of Singapore. Heavy guns and torpedoes are reported to be on the way out, and tenders have been advertised for by Government for the construction of the proposed works, which are under the superintendence of Lieutenant McCallum, R. E. H. M. S. Ruby arrived there on the 29th May, and is still there with the Diamond and Fly. The Charybdis had left for China.

THE great Indian Tichborne case has been disposed of. The Subordinate Judge of Meerut has found that the claimant to the Landhoura estate is an impostor, and his claim has been dismissed. Permission has been given to the defendants to prosecute the pseudo Raghubar Singh for falsely verifying the plaint and for perjury. Thus the man who aspired to the Landhoura Raj, with a young beautiful lady for his partner, has a fair prospect of more jail life in a short time. The successful party, it is expected, will not allow such a bold act of impudence and scheming to go unpunished.

A LETTER from Dehra relates a wonderful bag of tigers lately made in the Nepaul jungles—"Mr. Wilson—Shikari Wilson—with his two sons and Mr. Peach returned last month from a very successful tiger-shooting trip across the Sarda, via Bunbussa, in the Nepaul jungles, where they accounted for sixteen tigers and captured a ferocious cub, which is likely to prove the terror of Dehra, though at present its pet plaything. Mr. Wilson, I believe, offered this cub to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, and the menagerieman condescendingly accepted the gift, provided its expenses down to Calcutta were defrayed by the donor!"

A CURIOUS accident has befallen one of the officers of the Volunteers at Mussoorie. Somewhat of an athlete, he is fond of gymnastics; and the other day, just after his "tub," being in a costume extremely suitable for the purpose, he commenced trying some extempore trapeze tricks on the cross beams of the room. Missing his hold, he fell heavily upon a towel horse, one of the wooden pegs penetrating his side, and causing a very nasty wound. He fainted; but having fortunately fallen into the tub, he recovered after a while, and a friend soon obtained the necessary medical aid. He is doing well, and is as jolly as possible over the curious mishap.

MR. FULLER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

WE regret to learn, says the Ooty paper, "that the reported appearance of Mr. Fuller at Neddiwuttum is unfortunately incorrect, and that up to going to press no tidings whatever of him have been received; therefore the gravest apprehensions must be entertained as to this gentleman's safety." Captain E. A. Campbell writes to the *Madras Mail* from Ootacamund; "I shall be obliged by your contradicting the report that Mr. Fuller has been found—as it is without foundation and mischievous in putting searchers off the track. A heartless joke was the cause of the report, some credence being naturally attached to it, as the perpetrator of it is a Government official residing close to where Mr. Fuller was last seen. That gentleman left my house here on the 17th ultimo seemingly in good spirits and well, but not a trace of him has since that date been found."

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s 22nd N. I. will perform this evening at Apollo Bunder the following programme :—

March.....Motive on a German Song...Arndt.	
Quadrille .....Bonnie Dundee	Coote.
Fantasia .....On Irish Airs	Basquit.
Valse .....Fleurs du Printemps	Bousquet.
Cavatina.....Op. Robert le Diable	Meyerbeer.
(Cornet Solo.)	
Galop.....Imperial.....	D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Richard Temple will arrive at Poona from Mahableshwur to-morrow.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Charles Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Poona on Friday last from Matheran.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the Mint Master of Bombay to increase the size or extend the area of the Mint, and arrangements are being made with the authorities of the Port Trust for a plot of land adjoining.

THOSE who arrived in Poona on Thursday from Mahableshwur say that on the way down showers were seen falling in all directions, but those which reached the travellers were mere sprinklings. The rains seem to be setting in lightly everywhere.

A NATIVE paper states that Rao Bahadur Shambhuprasad, Manager of the Morvee State, is appointed Dewan to the Jam of Nowanagar on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

THE G. I. P. authorities, believing that excess luggage is carried to a great extent on their line, have deputed one of their staff to check all luggage arriving at Jubbulpore; it is believed that the sums accumulated go to prove that it is a profitable proceeding.

WE have received a copy of a pamphlet by Mr. K. Raghunath on the Governors of Bombay. It contains a list of all who have been the rulers of this island and Western India from 1662 to 1877, and the information which it furnishes about them, though brief, is interesting. Some of the remarks which the author makes about the character of some of the Governors are entertaining. Mr. Raghunath has compiled a correct list of those who have ruled over Bombay, which will be found very useful.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Mashoom, a Mahomedan woman, who was about 25 years of age. It appears that the deceased lived very unhappily with her husband, her life being made miserable by the conduct of her husband, she resolved to destroy herself. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

A CASE OF STABBING.—Two characters well-known to the police, named Purshotum Megjee and Pikia Rama, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found loitering at Bhoiwada between sunset and sunrise and failing to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and they were each sentenced to three months' hard labour. The prisoners were removed from the dock and locked up in the police chowkey until the warrant was prepared for their removal to H. M.'s Jail. Soon after a quarrel appears to have ensued between the two prisoners concerning each other's arrest by the police, when from words they came to blows and Purshotum, finding that he was getting the worse of the fight, drew a small pocket knife and stabbed Pikia, inflicting a wound between the nose and upper lip, and another across his left breast. Pikia at once raised an alarm, crying out that he was stabbed, on which the police came and separated the two men. The wounded man was conveyed to the Goouldas Tejpal Hospital, where his wounds were found to be but slight, and after having them dressed he was brought back to the chowkey. Mr. Price, the Acting Superintendent of Police of the Fort Division, investigated the matter, and it is probable the case will be heard before a magistrate this (Monday) morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Richard Temple has spent the last three weeks at Mahableshwur, to enjoy, it was said, some repose of body and mind after the fatigue he had undergone while the Contingent of the Indian Army was being got off for service in Europe. The Minute upon "Forest Conservancy in the Deccan," that appeared in last Thursday's *Government Gazette*, shows to what extent our Governor has indulged in repose of body and mind during his holidays at Mahableshwur. There are few men in Bombay, whether young or old advanced in years, who may not envy the present Governor of Bombay, for that gift, which he so largely possesses, of always being able to throw himself thoroughly body and mind into whatever work duty bids him take in hand.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th June 1878 was 50,206 maunds, and in money Rs. 6,720. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 8th June 1878.	Week ending 9th June 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 18,094	Mds 31,244	...	Mds13,150
Amount.....	Rs. 13,869	Rs. 26,715	...	Rs. 13,317
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 89,413	Mds 48,522	Mds 40,891	...
Amount.....	Rs. 24,039	Rs. 13,036	Rs. 11,016	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 4,067	Mds 4,016	Mds 51	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,339	973	Rs. 365	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 409	Mds 78	Mds 331	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,031	Rs. 198	Rs. 833	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 5,353	Mds 5,305	Mds 48	... Rs. 949
Amount.....	Rs. 4,238	Rs. 5,187	...	
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 59,853	Mds 62,691	...	Mds 2,838
Amount.....	Rs. 13,198	Rs. 11,189	Rs. 2,009	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 8,068	Mds 24,265	...	Mds16,197
Amount.....	Rs. 3,393	Rs. 7,975	...	Rs. 4,582
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 2,957	Mds 3,054	...	Mds. 97
Amount.....	Rs. 1,926	Rs. 1,452	Rs. 74	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,63,979	Mds 1,63,224	...	Mds59,245
Amount.....	Rs. 32,88	Rs. 35,749	...	Rs. 2,389
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,92,193	Mds 3,42,389	...	Mds50,206
Amount	Rs. 95,85	Rs. 1,02,574	...	Rs. 6,720

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
14 Friday	0 8	0 19	0 11
15 Saturday.....	0 7	0 30	0 83
16 Sunday	0 0	0 0	0 6
Total.....	0 15	0 49	1 0

These returns are made up to 6 a.m. each day.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 5th June, sold at the rate per rupee.

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. lb.	Gram. Solab.	Grass lb.
Rajkot	{15 / 18	14½	16	11	1 35	..	..	35
					2 5			
Nawanagar	18	17	19	12	2 5	..	..	..
Jorya.....	17	17	19	12	1 30	..	..	..
Morvi	15	15	18	11	2 0	..	..	..
Wadhwan	17	16	20	12	2 0	16	16	33
Dhrangadra.....	16	16	19	13	2 0	14½		60*
Limri.....	18½	16	19½	13	2 0	15½		60*
Bhaunagar	17	16	20	11½	2 5	19½		80
Mahuwa	22½	20½	26	13½	2 2½	20½		75
Junagarh	15	14½	16	11½	1 35	16		25†
Jetpur	13	13	16	8½	2 10	16		..
Gondal	15½	14½	16½	10½	2 0	16½		40
Dhoraji.....	15	16	17	10½	2 0	16		40

* Pulis. † Pulis of Karbi.

THE MONSOON AT CARWAR.

WE have been favoured with the following telegram received in Bombay from Carwar dated Saturday last —"Monsoon fairly burst last evening. Heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Wind South-West."

AT BELGAUM.

A CORRESPONDENT at Belgaum writes to us :—"On the 10th inst. the monsoon may be said to have set in. It burst over us in the shape of a thunder-storm, and there was a very general and copious fall of rain. It is now much cooler. I have never known fever so bad and so general as it has been this year in some of the taluks of Belgaum. It has been no discriminator of persons, but has attacked high and low, rich and poor alike, and has proved fatal in many cases."

WE learn by telegraph from Calicut that the regular monsoon with wind and rain set in there on the 14th inst.

IT is an old proverb that two of a trade do not agree. This has been exemplified in Allahabad. Two schoolmasters, Conroy and Father Bal, had some dispute, when the latter stabbed the former in the head. Conroy has been removed to the hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state.

A GUARD named Bedford, only recently employed on the E. I. Railway, was attacked with cholera while travelling from Satna to Allahabad. On arrival at the station the authorities sent him to hospital, but he expired on arrival. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and family totally unprovided for, as he had been without employment for a long time prior to his engaging on the E. I. Railway; although a fine built man, yet he quickly succumbed to this fell disease. It is not improbable that though being out of employment the unfortunate man had not obtained sufficient nourishment, hence the disease took such a quick hold upon him.

SNATCHED AWAY BY A KITE.—A packet sent by a person residing in Madras to be posted a few days ago, was lost under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The packet was encased in wax cloth, and the man to whom it was entrusted to be posted had it exposed in the palm of his hand, perhaps admiring it, when a kite suddenly snatched it away. The man was taken so aback by what happened that he had not even the presence of mind to notice in which direction the kite flew away. As the packet contained jewellery of the value of Rs. 50 the loss was at once reported to the police.

INTERESTING RIFLE CONTEST BETWEEN THE BOMBAY AND THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

ON Saturday morning, a friendly match was shot off at the Colaba Butts between ten men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and ten men of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers which was interesting as being the first meeting of the kind between the two corps, and also as affording a fresh proof of the relative value of the Martini-Henry and the Snider rifles. The Bombay Corps, which has been in existence not quite twelve months, has been armed for the greater portion of that period with the Martini rifle, while the G. I. P. Volunteers, who have enjoyed a much longer existence, have not yet been relieved of the Sniders which were issued to them at their enrollment; and when the G. I. P. Corps sent a challenge to the Bombay Corps, there was some little difficulty in arranging how equality in point of weapons should be secured. The challenge was accepted, and a joint committee was appointed to settle preliminaries. The G. I. P. representatives proposed that the conditions of the match should be :—Distances —200 and 500 yards; ten shots at each distance, five to be fired with the Martini rifle and five with the Snider. The Bombay men were in favour of conceding the points generally recognized as fairly equalising the two rifles at the distances named, chiefly because they argued that a change of rifles would not be conducive to good average shooting; but the G. I. P. team were said to be unanimously in favour of the rifles being changed, and their proposal was agreed to.

Shooting commenced about half past six o'clock. Rain had fallen heavily during the night, and there was a subdued light and very little wind, so that as regards weather the match was shot under favourable conditions. At the short range (200 yards) the G. I. P. team had the best of it with both rivals, beating their opponents by two points with the Snider and by one point with the Martini; but at 500 yards the superiority of the latter weapon and the better acquaintance of the Bombay Volunteers with its use began to tell, and on the first fifty rounds at that distance, (fiveshots per man, the Bombay men firing with the Martini and the G. I. P. men with the Snider), they gained no less than 46 points. When the rifles were changed, and the G. I. P. team shot with the Martini and the Bombay Volunteers with the Snider, although shooting with a strange weapon, the G. I. P. men gradually reduced the majority against them, but they only succeeded in making 25 points more than the Bombay men made with the Snider, leaving the Bombay team with 21 points to the good at that range. So that, deducting the 3 points, which the G. I. P. team had in hand from the 200 yards range, the Bombay team won the march by 18 points. It is noticeable that the G. I. P. men made a higher total with the strange weapon than with their own rifle. At each range their score with the Martini overstepped their score with the Snider by 13 points. So in their hands, the Martini, to which the majority of them are quite unaccustomed, was 26 points out of a total of 550 better than the familiar Snider. The difference between the Bombay team's scoring with the two rifles was 72. With the Snider, the G. I. P. men were ahead 14 points, and on the shooting with the Martini the Bombay men were 32 points to the good.

The following are the scores :—

WITH THE MARTINI.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

	200 Yds.		Total.	500 Yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
Sergt	Jefferies.....	4 3 4 4 3	18	3 3 3 3 4		16	34
,,	Whitehead..	3 2 3 4 3	15	3 3 2 2 4		14	29
,,	Melvin	3 3 3 3 3	15	3 3 4 3 4		17	32
Pte	Johnson	3 4 4 4 3	18	2 4 3 3 3		15	33
Lance Corpl	Thomson..	3 4 4 3 3	17	4 3 3 3 3		16	33
,,	Nicholson....	3 4 4 3 3	17	4 4 2 3 4		17	34
,,	Freeman ...	3 3 3 3 3	15	3 3 2 2 3		13	28
,,	Murray	3 3 4 4 4	18	3 3 3 3 3		15	33
Pte	Hall	4 3 0 4 4	15	3 2 4 2 4		15	30
,,	Warne	3 4 3 3 3	16	3 4 2 2 4		14	30
			165			155	320
	Average...		16·30			15·50	32

G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS.

	200 Yds.		Total.	500 Yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
Color Sergt.	Ward.....	4 3 3 3 4	17	4 2 3 4 4		17	34
,,	F. King....	4 4 4 3 3	18	2 3 2 4 3		14	32
Sergt.	Stewart	3 4 4 4 3	18	2 3 4 3 4		16	34
,,	Carrera.....	4 3 3 4 4	18	2 0 2 2 3		9	19
,,	Pennock.....	4 3 3 4 4	18	2 0 0 2 3		7	25
,,	Gott.....	4 3 3 4 3	17	0 2 2 2 2		8	25
,,	Jackson	4 3 3 4 4	18	2 3 2 2 2		11	29
Corpl.	Harris	4 3 3 4 4	18	2 3 2 3 4		14	32
Lance Corpl.	Conyers..	4 4 3 3 3	17	2 3 3 3 3		14	31
Pte.	Seymour	3 4 4 3 4	18	2 3 2 2 3		12	30
			166			122	288
	Average.		16·60			12·20	28·80

WITH THE SNIDER.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

	200 Yds.	Total.	500 Yards	Total.	Grand Total.	Made with Martini	With both rifles.
Sergt.	Jefferies	34	28	62	10	26	34	60
,,	Whitehead.	23	33	56	15	28	29	55
,,	Melvin	33	30	63	14	27	32	59
Pte.	Johnson ...	34	30	64	9	22	32	54
L.C.	Thomson	34	33	67	0	16	33	49
,,	Nicholson.	24	32	56	2	16	34	50
,,	Freeman ...	32	34	66	2	25	33	58
,,	Murray .	34	30	64	2	29	33	62
Pte.	Hall	23	35	58	2	24	39	63
,,	Warne ..	34	34	68	2	32	30	62
		151	249	568	97	970	320	568
	Avrge.	5·10	24·90	56·80	9·70	32	32	56·80

G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS.

	200 Yds.	Total.	500 Yds.	Total.	Grand Total.	Made with Martini	Total with Martini rifles.
C. Sergt	Ward	33	36	69	9	22	20	42
,,	King.	33	34	67	7	22	20	42
Sergt.	Stewart	33	34	67	8	24	34	58
,,	Carrera	34	24	58	16	33	32	65
,,	Pennock	34	33	67	16	33	32	65
,,	Gott.	33	33	66	12	28	25	53
,,	Jackson	34	33	67	12	30	25	55
Corpl	Harris	33	34	67	17	31	29	60
Corpl	Imrie	34	33	67	16	32	31	63
L.C.	Conyers	33	33	66	9	29	31	60
Pte.	Seymour	33	33	66	15	31	32	63
		153	135	288	109	262	288	550
	Avrge.	30·30	27·00	57·60	10·90	26·20	28·80	55

At the close of the match three cheers were given by the Bombay Volunteers for their opponents; and the expression of the wish "May they soon exchange the Snider for the Martini-Henry rifle!" elicited a hearty "hear! hear!"

DISTURBANCE IN THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE AT MANDAVIE.

At the Fort Police Court, on Tuesday last, a case of importance to the Bene-Israel community was finally disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee, the third Presidency Magistrate, after three prolonged sittings, in which Isaac Solomon charged Samuel Elijah Gubbai, Moses Elijah, Samuel Moses, Reuben Elijah, and Abraham Succuba with criminal intimidation and using abusive and threatening language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The offence was alleged to have been committed in the Jewish Synagogue at Mandavie in May last, when the feast of the Passover was about to be solemnized. The Court was crowded by the members of the Jewish community, who evinced considerable interest in the case. The case terminated in favour of the complainant, by the conviction of the three accused—Samuel Elijah Gubbai, Moses Elijah, and Samuel Moses—and the acquittal of the other two defendants.

Mr. Balkrishna, of Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandass, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Pandoorng Balibhadra, pleader, for the defence.

His Worship delivered the following judgment in the matter :

I have done my best to appreciate the evidence that has been heard for the defence, and I am convinced that it is disingenuous. The first witness (Reuben Elijah). He was but lately one of the accused in a recent case of a similar nature, and I am not surprised that he should tell a story which is calculated to support the defence; but the manner in which he has given his evidence and the facts which he has deposed satisfy me that he ought not to be believed. There is nothing remarkable in all the witnesses for the defence denying all the conduct which is imputed to the defendants, and which forms the basis of this case, and therefore I am not at all surprised that one and all they that none of the defendants left his seat, and that none of the defendants abused the complainant; that No. 2 did not say to complainant, "I shall pull out your tongue;" all have moved along the same grooves, but the most remarkable feature to appear to be true, namely, that as soon as the Hajan said to the complainant I shall not call you to read the Bible, complainant unceremoniously abused the Hajan in the most vulgar way. Now, what was the position of the complainant and the Hajan? Complainant is a poor man and a tradesman. The Hajan is the head priest of the cast, and he is in the pulpit about to read the Bible to several people who had gathered together on a great holiday like Good Friday (the Passover Friday), and simply because the head priest says to this common tradesman, "I will not allow you to read the Bible," he abuses the head priest in the presence of the whole congregation. This is a ridiculous story, when the head priest is engaged in the most solemn occupation in the presence of his congregation, and he to be abused is absurd; then all the four witnessed take care to din into my ear that vulgar word. Then the Hajan has spoken a great deal about that resolution and what he is doing so, as I thought at the time, and as I think now, he deposed to a deliberate falsehood—namely, that the resolution was passed on the occasion of the circumcision ceremony. He had forgotten that it was upon record that the resolution in question was passed at a meeting of the Committee which took place in the evening, probably thinking that nobody knew that the circumcision ceremonies are generally solemnised in the morning. Then his statement that the resolution was submitted to the approval of the company and fully it was a meeting and signed at that meeting the appearance of the resolution ought to so tally with the state of facts, but it appears from the resolution that the signatures were taken at different times; and, furthermore, one of the witnesses, a member of the community (Ezekiel) has deposed that he never heard of any such meeting, and that he was never invited to such a meeting. The Hajan swears that complainant left immediately after he commenced to read the Bible, but Ezekiel (Hajan) states that he was there for 15 minutes, and the contractor (Shalome) says that he was there till the end of the ceremony. Now, which of the three witnesses is to be believed? I don't think any importance is to be attached to this discrepancy, but it shows what reckless or careless observers of facts they were. I shall not dilate any further on the improbabilities and discrepancies in the evidence, but shall repeat that the defence is disingenuous one. I therefore convict the three defendants, Samuel Elijah Gubbai, Moses Elijah, and Samuel Moses, through being out of employment the unfortunate man had not obtained sufficient nourishment, hence the disease took such a quick hold upon him.

Sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and order that out of the amount, if recovered, Rs. 50 be paid to the complainant. The other two defendants are discharged.

RETIREMENT OF MR. FULLER.

WE regret to learn, says the Ooty paper, "that the reported appearance of Mr. Fuller at Neddiwuttum is un

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MR. CAIRD ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

MR. F. C. DANVERS read on Friday night, May 17, at the Society of Arts, an elaborate paper on "Agriculture in India," in which he attempted to show in detail how famines might be averted by improved husbandry, and more especially by the importation of English methods and implements. In conclusion, he pointed out that, besides the benefits that would accrue to India herself from the introduction of improved methods of cultivation by increasing her food supplies available for export and for home use, and by rendering the crops more secure against failure in unpropitious seasons, this country also has most positive interests, direct and indirect, in the successful attainment of this object. India now supplies this country with over 3½ million cwt. of wheat, or between 1-13th and 1-14th of its total imports of that grain, and, with the exception of the United States of America and Russia, it furnishes us with a greater amount of wheat than any other country. The advantages that would follow a vast increase in the exports of wheat from India to England would be shared by our merchants and shipowners, as well as by the growers, while the demand that a more scientific system of agriculture would cause for improved implements and machinery would also benefit the manufacturers of this country. Exclusive of Bengal and Assam, the area of British India under cultivation amounts to 119,523,596 acres while there remain 316,427,764 acres uncultivated. It would thus appear that after allowing ample margin for fallows, pastures, forests, fallows, and other lands not immediately available for cultivation, there must yet exist immense areas capable of being brought under the plough, and awaiting only the industry and energy necessary to cause them to bring forth fruits for the service of man. In the discussion which followed, Sir Arthur Cotton dwelt upon the evil of burning the manure in India as fuel, and said that cheap transit enabling the peasants to be supplied from the coal mines and forests was the only thing that could put an end to so ruinous a practice. He also condemned the method of charging for irrigation by the acre, instead of by the cubic yard. Almost all India, he continued, is virgin soil. It has never been cultivated more than two or three inches deep. Deeper ploughing, when tried by way of experiment on one of the model farms, gave marvellous results. The model farms were in his opinion most valuable institutions, and there should be one in every district in India. The natives were exceedingly intelligent and incomparably more teachable than Englishmen. Cheap transit, irrigation, deep cultivation, and plantation, these four things would make India a garden. Mr. Dutt, an Indian gentleman, said Indian rice was a surface feeder, and would not grow if the land was ploughed deep. He spoke strongly in favour of plantation. Mr. Cotton, of the Bengal Civil Service, who in a Government report had expressed his own views as well as those of the Bengal Government (Sir G. Campbell being Governor at the time) against model farms, now said that they had had many model farms in Bengal, but all had failed, both agriculturally and financially. He knew no instance of successful scientific agriculture in India. If the Indians once saw that it paid them, they would accept any improvements we could offer, but they were already very skilful agriculturists. Dr. Balfour said that the forests were year by year receding further from civilized man and the price of fuel increasing. He could not but think that with greater care of the small tanks the situation would be improved. Mr. Cornelius Walford, Mr. Collins, late Government economic botanist at the Straits Settlements, Mr. Elliot, Rajah Rámbal Sing, also addressed the meeting. In moving the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Danvers for his interesting and instructive paper, the chairman, Mr. Caird, C.B., said that, though he often heard India spoken of as a poor country, the broad fact that she maintained to the square mile a population greater than that of either France or Germany, both of which had other important industries besides agriculture, seemed to show either that her soil was unusually rich or her agriculture by no means so defective as was generally represented. There was indeed no plant of value which could not be produced in India, and in this country we, during the last three unproductive years, had experienced the advantage of her agriculture both in the direct supplies and the consequent check to the rise of price, through the increasing quantities of wheat she had been able to send to us, and which in 1877 reached one-ninth of our total foreign imports. With a fertile soil, an abundant supply of labour, extensive railway communication on all the main lines of travel, and vast works of irrigation already executed, India under good Government and with time must prosper. If he should have the good fortune to return from India he might be able to speak from personal knowledge of the subject, one branch of which, as a member of the Famine Commission, it would be his duty to investigate. That the elements of prosperity were there was unquestionable, and this country had undertaken a responsibility for their proper use which could not either with safety or honour, be neglected.

THE VOLTAIRE CENTENARY.

PARIS, MAY 21.

THE Voltaire Centenary has been the sole topic to-day. In the first place, the composition of the committee for the so-called Oratorical *fête* has been announced. It consists of five Senators—Victor Hugo, Littre, Ch. Hemel, Lemoyne, and Charles Robien Peyrat—and four Deputies—Henri Brisson, Emile de Girardin, Paul Bert, and Emile Deschanel; two Municipal Councillors—Edmond Lefevre and Castagnary; two members of the Institute—Ernest Legouve and Ernest Renan; Jules Lefebvre, painter; Mercier, sculptor; Paul Meurice, of the *Rappel*; Philippe Jourde, of the *Siecle*; Edmond About, Emman Gonzales, and Louis Viardot, of the Society of Men of Letters. Secondly, Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has issued a Pastoral violently denouncing the celebration as the idea of "a handful of sectaries . . . holding up for public honours the personal enemy of Christ, the scorner of morality, the insulter of the country, the flatterer of the enemies of Christ." He remarks that this design has given the friends of truth a grand opportunity of showing Voltaire's real character, thus calling down on him the contempt of the whole world. The Archbishop twists the Statue Committee (for his Pastoral is pointed at them rather than at the Victor Hugo Committee, which bids fair to supplant them) with ignorance of their hero's character and writings, stigmatizes Voltaire as the unconscious precursor of the Revolution, glances at his treatment of Joan of Arc, his servility and selfishness, and invites all Catholics to approach the Holy Table on Ascension Day with the thought of reparation and of supplication for the offenders. He declares that for baptized Frenchmen to make an apotheosis of the blasphemer and apostate on Ascension Day and Joan of Arc's anniversary would be imprudence. In the third place, Monsignor Dupanloup brought the matter to-day before the Senate. He traced the history of the proposed celebration, dwelt on the appeals for assistance to departmental and municipal councils, the attempt to make it a national demonstration, and its avowedly irreligious character. He denounced the centenary volume of selections as the quintessence of Voltaire's most insulting and obscen writings commented on the intention of circulating it in every family so as to empty the churches, and asked whether the law relating to attacks on religion was powerless or whether the Government had abdicated. After complimenting M. de Marcere on vetoing the erection of the statue, he stigmatized a Voltaire national festival as implying the apostasy of France, called on the Government at least to refuse the *coupon* stamp, and inquired what attitude it would adopt towards this irreligious propaganda. M. Dufaure, in reply, showed that the celebration proposed two years ago, and which was to be confined to theatrical performances, lectures, and exhibitions of statues and portraits, had only of late assumed the form of a national festival supported by public authorities. Whatever be the great writer, such pretensions could not be sanctioned, and M. de Marcere's intervention had elicited general approval. On becoming acquainted yesterday with the book, he deemed it necessary to consult his usual advisers as to whether the prosecution demanded of him could be framed, but the Procureur-Général rejected the idea. The Government reprobated the publication of passages which had been made more notorious by their being quoted, but it was a different thing to prosecute writings published millions of times and in forms even more accessible than this volume. Could there be a notion of now prosecuting Voltaire before a jury? He himself was no unreserved admirer of Voltaire, though he acknowledged his great abilities and the refinement of manners produced by his writings. The present age was far superior to Voltaire's age, which was his accomplice in all that he attacked. If tolerance now prevailed, if criminal codes were softened down, it was due to his works; but alongside grand passages there were detestable ones. Posterity would separate the two; indeed, this had already been done; and attacks on Christianity, now no longer read, would only be dragged into prominence by a prosecution. The book of 1,700 pages now denounced contained charming things—tragedies seldom perused and historical researches now superseded by the progress of history. At the end were a few passages which Monsignor Dupanloup had cited, but which no reader would arrive at. Placed in a new form of society, with ideas and a Government which Voltaire did not foresee, the Government did not think it right to prosecute works long in general circulation. As to the *coupon* stamp, it had not been solicited; but if it was asked for, the Cabinet would have to consider the matter. After this judicious speech, worthy of a statesman, jurist, and and academician, the subject dropped, and the unnecessary commotion which has been raised by both the extreme parties should now cease. M. Dufaure has drawn the line between indiscriminate eulogy and indiscriminant denunciation, and the intelligent public will approve his view.

MAY 22.

The French Radical Party, as it is called, is often childish as well as dangerous. It treats the Republic, of which it maintains it is the sole guardian, as a child treats a doll, periodically trying to break it to see what is inside. It cannot go quietly to work, but, under the pretext of being a party of progress, is always looking for precedents in the annals of the first Revolution in order to put into practice utopias and absurdities which are now generally recognized as such. Sometimes it attacks the army, and has only silenced when it was shown that by its acts it is converting the army into an anti-Republican force. At other times it assails the magistracy, till it sees that it is driving the whole magistracy into the Opposition camp. A week not month—the clergy; the struggle with them is traditional, and will not come to an end for a long time. Certain it is that the Radical party seeks pretexts for stirring up animosity and preventing the country from obtaining repose. At present it has a national festivity manqué. At first it attempted to get up a national Voltaire centenary festival. This scheme has broken down, not before the opposition of the clerical party, for if anything could have made it succeed it would have been precisely their unintelligent opposition, but before the good sense of all political parties. Voltaire's position in the history of France is not one of sufficient purity to make him a fit representative of a great nation, and his centenary was, in fact, only a pretext for an anti-Catholic manifestation. A festival directed against an immense section of the nation could as little be made national as a celebration by the Catholic party, if it were in office, of the anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The idea of making the Voltaire centenary a national festival is abandoned, and it is now proposed to make a national affair of the 14th of July, the date of the capture of the Bastille. This new choice is equally strange. The capture of the Bastille was only the first act of the Revolution, there was nothing heroic or glorious in it, and it is absurd to try to make it a culminating point in French national glory. This proposal is also treated with indifference by all men of sense, and it is to be hoped that a more modern date and one better suited to present ideas will be fixed upon as an occasion for national rejoicing.—*Times' Correspondent.*

A CHEAP MARKET.—A letter from Mussoorie says that "owing to the very depressed state of trade (I quote from a circular) goods are being offered at marvellously cheap rates, and as for auctions, one has the things knocked down at them for almost nothing!"

THE PREMIER ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

IN the debate in the House of Lords on Monday, May 20, the Earl of Beaconsfield spoke as follows:—

The noble earl (Granville) who has just spoken has rebuked us for not having answered a question put by the noble duke who sits behind me. If a question which is frequently put is not answered, it may be taken that there is good reason for silence on the part of those to whom the question is put. I shall not take refuge in any technical reasons that I might give for my silence, but say at once that I did not think it would be for the advantage to the public service that the question suggested by the noble duke and referred to by the noble earl should be answered. (Hear, hear.) I shall not, on the present occasion, enter upon the legal and technical discussion which has been raised this evening. If a debate had been commenced in which the general policy of the Government was challenged, we should have been glad to enter upon the discussion with perfect fulness. (Hear.) In that case we should have been quite prepared to vindicate the course we had adopted. We found, however, that the question to be raised was of a very different character, and that noble lords opposite were to studiously avoid asking any opinion from your lordships' House upon the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government. The House is not in a position in which we might be reproached for our conduct, nor are we able to defend that conduct without entering into details which, I say advisedly, it would not be for the public advantage should at this moment be laid before your lordships' House. (Hear, hear.) I must decline, in these circumstances, to explain the conduct of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the movement of the native forces of Her Majesty from India. I shall be ready, my lords, at the right time, and so also shall my colleagues be ready, and that without hesitation, to enter upon any discussion your lordships' House may require on this matter, and I have sufficient confidence in the patriotism of this House to feel no doubt that the result of any such discussion will not be to the disadvantage of Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) The noble earl who has just addressed us has sketched the more important parts of the speeches delivered by the noble and learned lord who introduced this discussion and of my noble and learned friend on the woolsack. I myself listened to those speeches with instruction and certainly with pleasure. At the same time, I have a right to form an opinion as to those speeches as well as the noble earl, and I must say that the shield was on one side silver and on the other golden; but that ours was the more precious metal. (Laughter.) It appeared to me that the noble and learned lord who introduced the question most ingeniously treated a variety of subjects which have for a long time now been under public discussion. I must, with all humility, observe that there was nothing very novel in the noble and learned lord's materials, nor was there anything eminently felicitous in his treatment of them. (Laughter.) My noble and learned friend on the woolsack met the charge of the noble and learned lord in a bold and complete manner, and demonstrated that the historic which the noble and learned lord had attempted to raise against the Government were powerless, and that for the attack he made there was really no foundation whatever. It appeared to me that the noble and learned lord, in a most laboured manner, discovered—if I may use so unclassical a word in this assembly—only a mare's nest. (A laugh.) What were the only arguments used in a speech of two hours and which was answered in a speech of equal length—for I particularly watched the time of each? (Laughter.) Two arguments were urged by the noble and learned lord, which I must say have been urged before, but urged to-night, of course, with the greatest ability of which they were susceptible. The first was this: You have no right whatever to move Her Majesty's native forces from India to Malta; the second was, You have not only no right to do that, but you have no right to call upon India to bear the expense of such movement. These were the two great points: one should think almost self-evident. (A laugh.) Now, my lords, let us see how the matter stands. I entirely dispute the first proposition. The noble earl who has just sat down says, "I object to your conduct, and on this broad ground, that you had no right to move those troops from India without the consent of Parliament." In fact, the noble earl recommended to our consideration to-night that very unfortunate amendment of Mr. Gladstone's which has been referred to, and which, at the time it was submitted, he opposed with so much energy and dignity in this House. (Hear, hear.) Well, the noble and learned lord bases his first point upon the Mutiny Act. My lords, I entirely dispute that position. We say that there is no reference whatever to native troops in the Mutiny Act. The Mutiny Act does not refer to native Indian troops and, therefore, the charge against the Government is one which cannot be maintained. On the other hand, we say we have a perfect right to advise Her Majsty to exercise her undoubted prerogative and that under that advice she may command her native Indian army to occupy Malta or any other place which her responsible Ministers advise her that, owing to public necessity and for the public advantage, they should go. Well, now, what is the next point of the noble lord's argument? He says that we have no right to fasten this expenditure upon the revenues of India. Well, we are not going to fasten the expense upon the revenues of India. The noble and learned lord admits that, virtually speaking, we do not intend it, but that, practically speaking, there is some expenditure incurred which in the first instance the Indian Treasury must bear until we have prepared and had passed a Supplementary Estimate in the other House of Parliament. But in what way, I should like to know, could we complete our engagements except on the manner followed by the Government? The noble lord, who has been a Minister of the Crown, must know very well that the accounts between England and India are of a very considerable character. They have this peculiarity, I believe—namely, that the debt of the Indian Treasury to the Treasury of England is generally very large, and thus for if even for two or three months the Supplementary Estimates were not carried in Parliament, still, the Indian Treasury would be perfectly safe, because it would probably owe that of England a much larger sum. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord dwelt with much power on one precedent—the Abyssinian Expedition—and although he treated that precedent with dexterity, I do not think he did so with that generosity which distinguishes his character. The noble and learned lord showed by various documents that there were considerable advances made at that time by the Indian Treasury and that they were made illegally, but the noble and learned lord chose to forget that no one in either House of Parliament, so far as my knowledge or recollection guides me, disputed the authority of the Crown to employ the native Indian troops of Her Majesty on that expedition. The question which was raised was of a financial character, but the noble and learned lord avoided reminding your lordships that the question as to the movement of the Indian troops beyond the boundaries of India was not in the course of those discussions for a moment referred to. (Hear, hear.) That, my lords, is my answer to the two great points of the speech of the noble and learned lord. I maintain, and those who act with me maintain, that there is no allusion to the native Indian army in the Mutiny Act—that that Act refers to the European, the white troops of Her Majesty. I cannot believe that any one who has listened to my noble and learned friend on the woolsack can have a doubt that the opposite conclusion could not be successfully asserted. There is, then, an end of one of the great bases on which the question urged by the noble and learned lord was founded; and with regard to the other—namely, the illegality of the Indian treasury bearing for the moment certain expenditure, I think your lordships must feel that that was really trifling with the question. (Hear.) The noble and learned lord could not have flattered himself that he was establishing the fact as against Her Majesty's Government that they did not intend that the expenditure should be repaid to the Indian Treasury. We have heard the noble and learned lord opposite and my noble friend on the woolsack indulge in a great gladiatorial duel. We have had the pleasure of witnessing that between two of our most eminent members. I can only say, we are perfectly satisfied with the discussion, except that we would have preferred either silence or a fair outspoken issue. (Cheers.) I do not think the public mind is satisfied at this moment. My lips are sealed. I should like, of course, and all my colleagues would, I am sure, like, if we could come forward and do that which we should be prepared and glad to do—to vindicate our policy and give our reasons, which I hope would be satisfactory to the country, for all the measures that we have recomended and introduced. We have been animated by one feeling throughout this business which sustains and I hope inspires us at present, and that is to secure the peace of Europe and peace, and to maintain the freedom of Europe and the just position of this country. (Cheers.) We are striving at this moment to attain to those great results. But it is impossible at this particular moment to meet discussions and attacks of this kind, and vindicate our conduct without, having to make statements and enter into arguments and details which might be prejudicial to those great objects which not only ourselves, but I am sure equally the noble lords opposite must desire to accomplish and achieve. I would willingly take no part in the discussion to-night, but the noble earl opposite challenged me to rise and he is a knight to whom one owes every courtesy. (Laughter.) Therefore it is that I make these few remarks in this discussion, and in answer to the noble duke who spoke behind me, he may urge the question again and again in this House, but until the time arrives when we can enter into a complete vindication of our policy, all I shall answer is, what we have done we have done with the belief that it was done for the public service, and though you may condemn us we will remain silent under the accusation rather than vindicate our conduct by injuring the public we are bound to serve. (Loud cheers.)

THE GARONNE.—This splendid steam ship, the property of the well-known Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, has had a very narrow escape of becoming a wreck, indeed it is the first time that we have heard of a vessel of the kind ashore near Quarantine and coming off again. Reuter states that she went ashore at Ras Haffoon, the spot which proved fatal to the Meikong but a year ago, and that after jettisoning 150 tons of cargo she floated off. We imagine the vessel's bottom must be considerably damaged, but like her sister ship the Chimborazo, probably her water tight compartments have saved her. Our readers may recollect the narrow escape the Chimbarazo had. But eight weeks ago the Meikong, that vessel got amongst some rocks on the Australian coast, and though her hull was severely injured her water tight bulk heads were her salvation. Her Captain's certificate was suspended and the vessel was in dock repairing when the last Australian mail left. The Garonne was homeward bound, and not as Reuter states from home. She arrived at Adelaide from London on April 21, and proceeded to Melbourne and Sydney returning to Adelaide, which port she left on the 15th ultimo, for London. Her Commander is well known in Madras, having commanded in former days the unfortunate John Tennant, (which vessel he lost on the Spanish coast), and more recently the Oxfordshire. These two accidents to Pacific boats will do them, we imagine, considerable harm, while the P. and O. Company whom they are trying to cut out of the field will reap the benefit. Starting from London the Pacific boats run round the Cape to Australia; but they return home via the Suez Canal. We trust that this narrow escape of a splendid steamer with a large number of lives on board will hasten the decision of the Home Government with regard to the light house which it is proposed Turkey should put up at Cape Guardafui and which the vessels of all nations should help to support. It would have paid the under-writers handsomely had they but six or seven years ago erected a light house at their own expense and not received one penny from the shipping that made use of it.—*Madras Mail.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—MAY 25

OH, IF WE COULD!—The best way to suppress the "Irish Obstructives." To Scotch them.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are given to understand that at all official banquets, it is intended to replace the time-honoured toast of "The Army and Navy" by "Our Sepoys and Seaboye."

TEXT AND ACCEPTATION.

Beati pauperes we read,—
The poor are *nil habentes*?
"No," Bismarck says. "Not they: that need
Beati possidentes!"

TRANSPARENT.

'Liza (noticing newly-married couple.) "Ridic'lous, y' know! Just as if Folks couldn't see through it! Well, there! When me and my young man goes to 'Ampton Court, arter we're tied up, I'll have the Carriage marked 'Married, and not be ashamed on it!'"

OX AND BULL.

IT is expected that an Honourable representative of a constituency in the Sister Island will move the following amendment to the preamble of the Cattle Diseases Bill:—"Whereas divers Cattle, whether native or foreign, are suspected of infectious diseases, it is expedient to slaughter them with a view to save their lives."

MYOPIA.

Little Binks (to Unsteady party who had lurched heavily against him). "I beg your pardon, I'm sure, but I'm very shortsighted——"

Disgusted Stranger. "Do' mensh't, Shir—I've met goo' many shortsighted people'sh morn', bu' you're firsh Gen'l'm'sh made 'shli'sht 'pology I've."

"WE DON'T WANT TO FIGHT," &c.

(Classically put.)

DEAR MR. PUNCH,
How is this for marks?

"Inviti quanquam *cœro* configere bello,
Adsit opus, Jingo testimus Bellipotentem,
Sunt nobis nummi, sunt agmina, tela, carinæ."

Yours,
ETONENSIS.

BEATI POSSIDENTES.

Air—"The Vicar of Bray."

When gallant Beaconsfield uprose,
His Party's pride and glory,
He frighted all our country's foes
In fashion truly Tory.
And now that each true heart's at ease,
And every wrong is righted,
All argument at once should cease,
And Britons be united!
That this is law, and shall remain,
I boldly make profession:
A patriot's duty's to sustain
The Party in possession!

The Ship of State's in peril great
Of rough and dirty weather,
And seeing things in such a state,
All hands should pull together.
Why then was steered on such a tack,
If cads raise awkward question,
We'll larrup each base lubber's back,
And scout the vile suggestion!
For this is law, &c.

The obstinate and trait'rous dogs
Who claim to have "opinions,"
Would quickly swamp in faction's bogs
Our glorious dominions.
When English interests are at stake,
No times for shilly-shally;
Wake, Britons, wake, all else forsake,
And round your Leaders rally!
For this is law, &c.

The country should be one—one with us:
The dolts who favour schism
Are moved by spiteful *animus*,
And void of patriotism.
For 'tis most clear, to doubt it's sin
Each true-blue Briton knows it,
That whensoever our side's in
'Tis treason to oppose it.
For this is law, and shall remain,
I boldly make profession;
A patriot's duty's to sustain
The Party in possession.

THE PLEASURES OF IMAGINATION.

Fragments of a projected æsthetico-political epic.
By the E-rl of B-c-nsf-ld.

"Of late years, the English School has given an indication of aiming at a higher range of imaginative composition than hitherto prevailed; and I am not surprised at such an indication, because a national School of Art must inevitably in the long run represent the character of the nation to which it belongs. And certainly if there is an imaginative Nation in the World, it is the English Nation."—*Lord Beaconsfield at the Academy Dinner.*

These are thy works, Supernal Phantasy!
Dower divine of the Caucasian mind,
And heritage of England! Some there be
Who sneer at Saxondom as dull and slow;
Myself in earlier days—but there, no matter!
Standing amidst this annual Art-array,
This periodic Paradise of Paint,
Who dares deny the God's divinest gift
To the imperial race I deign to rule,
And, ruling, to inspire?
* * * * "Inspire?" Precisely.
Semitic inspiration, Asian fire,
And Orient *finesse*, these things it needs
To supplement the Shakespeare in its blood.
A Polyphemus huge, to which I lend
Touch of Ulysses, quickening its bulk
With alien energy.
* * * But standing here
Amid his yearly yield of phantasy,
I laud the Titan. So *Titania*
Might deftly tickle waking *Bottom's* ears,
And praise him for the beauty of his dreams.
* * * *
Dreams rule us, and great dreamers rule the World,
That is, when they can well discriminate
'Twixt Vision and mere Nightmare. Here be dreams,
A twelvemonth's tale of them from May to May,
Set forth in serried ranks. Work out my dreams
On the World's solid stage; but Phantasy
Is fashioner of both.
* * * The High Ideal,
Like *la haute politique*, attracks high souls,
Imagination's favourite realm. And here?
Humph! No Madonnas simper from these walls;
Lords of the Silver Bow are absent here;
But the Ideal is a Protean Sprite,
And hath as many Avatars as Vishnu.
Job, Psyche, Hamlet, Faust, Sidonia—
What matter, so the constant soul inform
The changing shape? Here, truly, it takes many!
Religious? Here what Syrian fervour burns!
What more than Grecian fire and Christian glow
Tasked to excogitate that infant Samuel,
Or plan the wild perspective of yon plain!
Lacks not the wondrous power which "bodies forth
The form of things unknown." Historic? Humph!
"Historic Conscience" has been charged with freak
And whim, but what are they to the strange work
Of Art's historic Fancy? Then again
The idyllic? With what fervour does rapt fancy
Dare to spoil and portray the fleeting
In classic poses! Last (which should be first),
The dear Domestic, idol of the day,
In every phase of moony sentiment
And wild facetiousness!
* * * *Imagination?*
Stage properties, and pap, and pretty-pretty!
With spurts of the fantastic and the insane!
So sums the Cynic. So might I have summed,
In days when I was listless and indigenous.
But now,—well my Bœotian Behemoth
Likes Titillation; since he's well in hand,
The spur's superfluous, and might spoil all.
'Twill please poor Polyphemus to imagine
That he's imaginative. *Bourgeois* taste,
Parochial inspiration, homespun feeling,
And hagman comicality, alike,
Are rampant here, and war with the Ideal,
Ay, e'en as nigger minstrelsy doth war
With the Olympian music of Apollo.
Cockney conceptions and *bizarre* conceits,
Are these Imagination's rightful issue,
Or births of smug complacent commonplace
And stunning insipotence so often
That what is true is not new, and what is new is not true.
(Laughter and cheers.) That is my general view of the speech of the noble and learned lord. It has given us an opportunity of hearing my noble and learned friend on the woolsack make a completely exhaustive discourse on this subject, and I hope to-morrow the moral and beneficial effects of this discussion will be felt not only in this House but in the country. I must for a moment revert to what I can assure the House I would like to have passed over, for I have no wish to regard matters of this kind with too serious a feeling. I have expressed my regret that this discussion should have arisen at this particular moment. My lips are sealed. I should like, of course, and all my colleagues would, I am sure, like, if we could come forward and do that which we should be prepared and glad to do—to vindicate our policy and give our reasons, which I hope would be satisfactory to the country, for all the measures that we have recomended and introduced. We have been animated by one feeling throughout this business which sustains and I hope inspires us at present, and that is to secure the peace of Europe and peace, and to maintain the freedom of Europe and the just position of this country. (Cheers.) We are striving at this moment to attain to those great results. But it is impossible at this particular moment to meet discussions and attacks of this kind, and vindicate our conduct without, having to make statements and enter into arguments and details which might be prejudicial to those great objects which not only ourselves, but I am sure equally the noble lords opposite must desire to accomplish and achieve. I would willingly take no part in the discussion to-night, but the noble earl opposite challenged me to rise and he is a knight to whom one owes every courtesy. (Laughter.) Therefore it is that I make these few remarks in this discussion, and in answer to the noble duke who spoke behind me, he may urge the question again and again in this House, but until the time arrives when we can enter into a complete vindication of our policy, all I shall answer is, what we have done we have done with the belief that it was done for the public service, and though you may condemn us we will remain silent under the accusation rather than vindicate our conduct by injuring the public we are bound to serve. (Loud cheers.)

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HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.
MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.
Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to please parties with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents in this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.
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AN ENGLISH-BUILT PARK PHAETON, with a pair of well-matched fast-trotting SILVER GREY ARAB GALLOWAYS, age 5 years. Price moderate.
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The UNDERSIGNED has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of DOUBLE SETS of HARNESSES.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
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WHEELER A